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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1781.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TO EARL CORNWALLIS, Lieutenant-General, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

A GENERAL, who poſſeſſes that dignity of ſoul, which exalts the conqueror above the inſolence of a triumph, and elevates the vanquiſhed above meanneſs and deſpondence, will ever find the generous among his enemies, ready to applaud his merit and to drop a tear to his misfortunes, whilſt the officer, who wages a ſavage warfare, and ſullies his victories by inſult and inhumanity, will not have a friend among the virtuous, even in the zenith of his ſucceſs, nor one, of all mankind, to ſympathiſe with him on a reverſe of fortune. The philanthropy of America would be highly gratified in paying your lordſhip the tribute due an enlightened and humane ſoldier, did your conduct entitle you to ſuch treatment; but as her juſtice obliges her to view you in the odious light of a cruel leader and an unprincipled plunderer, it would be impious in her to treat you with generoſity or delicacy. As an American ſoldier, I conſider it a virtue to embitter your captivity, by recalling to your remembrance the follies which have led to your preſent cataſtrophe, and to hold you up as an object of univerſal deteſtation, by ſurrounding you with an aſſemblage of your crimes; but the implacable reſentment I feel, when I reflect on your Lordſhip's cruelties, ſhall not hurry me beyond the bounds of candour and truth, or bribe me to cloud your reputation with one undeſerved ſhade.

Conſidering your Lordſhip as one of the principal actors in the military drama, I have taken ſome pains to acquire a knowledge of your principles and abilities, and I ſincerely wiſh the reſult of my enquiries was leſs degrading to human nature. As a politician, I have found you devoid of ſtability and integrity; as a ſoldier, deficient in every amiable and leading characteriſtic of your profeſſion.

When the preſent conteſt was merely a political queſtion, we obſerve your Lordſhip engaged in a warm oppoſition to the miniſtry, and, if Parliamentary records may be relied on, not heſitating to declare, that ſhould an armed force be called in to the aid of their unconſtitutional laws, reſiſtance on the part of America would become a duty they owed to themſelves and their poſterity. Theſe ſentiments, my Lord, were truly dignified, and, had you made them the unerring rule of your conduct, muſt have enſured you the gratitude of America, and the eſteem of the virtuous of every nation; but how oppoſite were your profeſſions and principles! In a few months, regardleſs of your ſolemn declarations, you prepare to embark for America, and to enforce, in a military character, the very meaſures, which as a ſenator, you had repro ated, as unjuſt and oppreſſive. This is a fact, my Lord, which your warmeſt partiſans have not the effrontery to deny, and which no art or eloquence can palliate! Had you diſplayed in your operations the ſublime of military talents, and been crowned with every trophy ambition ſighs for, this one act would damn you to eternal infamy!

From the moment you conſented to draw your ſword againſt her liberties, America ought to have viewed you as a monſter; yet ſhe formed a favourable idea of your character, and gave you credit for virtues you never poſſeſſed even in comtemplation. This erroneous opinion with reſpect to your Lordſhip muſt have flowed from your ſituation, which prevented both your head and heart from having a fair trial. Sir William Howe, whilſt you acted under his immediate command, put you almoſt above the reach of fortune. At the head of the Britiſh grenadiers and light infantry, oppoſed to raw and undiſciplined troops, and of far inferior numbers, an officer of the loweſt rate abilities could not fail of acquiring eclat, and it is very uncommon for crimes to be imputed to the hero of a triumph. The ſmiles of proſperity cover a multitude of ſins in private life, but a fortunate General is immaculate in the eyes of a misjudging world.

An unbounded ambition is the ſource of all your Lordſhip's misfortunes. Flattered with the fond idea of outſtripping *your good friend* Sir Henry Clinton in military fame, and becoming Commander in Chief, you uſed all your influence to obtain a ſeparate command, and the ſouthern States were fixed on as the theatre of your atchievements. Like Phæton, you imprudently engaged in an undertaking beyond your abilities, gave the rein to your enterpriſe, and left reaſon and humanity behind to lament your follies and cruelties, and like that raſh adventurer, you have not only wrought your own ruin, but have involved thouſands in unmerited calamity.

The battle of Camden was the firſt memorable event that marked your Lordſhip's operations, which though it afforded you the momentary exultations of a dear-bought victory, and gave you an opportunity of figuring in the Gazettes at the expence of candour, proved diſgraceful to you in its conſequences. Inſtead of improving the advantages of this ſucceſs, you ſuffered your army to relax their diſcipline in a ſtate of inactivity, whilſt your enemy was recovering from the ſhock of the defeat. After dreaming away ſome months, you marched into North-Carolina, and took poſſeſſion of Charlotte; but finding the *rude* whigs of Mecklinburg very troubleſome, and hearing a ſmall body of continentals and militia were moving towards you, your Lordſhip made a precipitate retreat to the ſtrong holds of Winnſborough, and ſuffered a part of your baggage to fall into our hands, within ſight of your army. In the mean time Colonel Ferguſon, being unſupported by your Lordſhip, fell a ſacrifice to his partiſan ſpirit, and ſeveral of your other detachments were defeated by the militia. The tories, who, encouraged by your ſuperior force and fortune, were arming in your cauſe, gave over the deſign, and lay ſtill at home. All theſe events flowed from your Lordſhip's amazing inactivity. Although the American forces did not amount to half the number you could have brought into the field, I verily believe your Lordſhip would have ſlept away the winter, in a ſouthern climate, the ſeaſon for active operations, had not General Morgan's detachment arouſed you from your lethargy, and alarmed you for your out-poſts; but even then, you acted like a man ſtupified with opiates. When you might have ſubjected Morgan to the operations of your whole force, you oppoſed to him a detachment, not much ſuperior in number to his command, and, contrary to the eſtabliſhed maxims of good policy, left that doubtful which you might have made certain. Was it juſt to judge from events, the folly of this meaſure would receive additional proof from its unfortunate iſſue. Your darling Tarleton met with a compleat defeat, and in return for your Lordſhip's unwarranted partiality in his favour, threw you into a delirium by the tale of his misfortunes. In a paroxiſm of grief and rage, you made a burnt offering of your baggage, and became raſh, bold, and enterpriſing. You conceived the daring idea of recovering your captivated troops, and of tearing the laurel wreath from the brow of the illuſtrious Morgan; and had this triumph affected him as the ſucceſs at Camden did your Lordſhip, you would have moſt certainly effected it; but he was too great an officer to conſider himſelf victorious, until he had ſecured the fruits of his victory. The hiſtorian, who delineates the character of the hero of the Cowpens, will be at a loſs to determine, whether he deſerves greater applauſe for his gallantry and addreſs in obtaining the victory, or for his great exertion of abilities in ſecuring and improving the advantages reſulting from it.

Diſappointed in this attempt, and General Green's army and Morgan's detachment having formed a junction, a new object attracted your Lordſhip's attention, and a new field was opened for the diſplay of great talents. Every advantage an officer could wiſh, who ſighed for a brilliant name, was on your Lordſhip's ſide. Your army was greatly ſuperior both in numbers and diſcipline to that of your enemy, and you was in the midſt of your friends. It was your intereſt to bring on an immediate and deciſive action, and conſequently General Greene's to avoid it. Here then was a trial of ſkill; Greene's addreſs prevailed, and gave him the palm; he retired over the Dan and Stanton rivers, in the face of your Lordſhip's army, in good order and without loſs, and by amazing exertions gained ſuch an acceſſion of force, as rendered it prudent and adviſeable for him to meet your Lordſhip in the field. He knew, that a defeat would be certain ruin to you, and could only be a partial evil to him. Guildford was the ſcene of action; the conteſt was obſtinate and bloody; and although fortune gave your Lordſhip the field, it terminated honourably for the American arms, and was attended with moſt of the good conſequences of a victory. This is not the ſuggeſtion of fancy or prejudice; it is an aſſertion eſtabliſhed by the moſt undeniable facts. A few days after your boaſted ſucceſs, we find your Lordſhip making a precipitate retreat, leaving your wounded to our mercy, and your tory friends to the juſtice of their country. Previous to your retreat, you iſſued a pompous proclamation, emblazoning your ſucceſs, and inviting theſe infatuated men to fly to the royal ſtandard for protection for their property and perſons, and then baſely deſerted them. I defy your Lordſhip to defend this conduct, either upon the principles of policy, juſtice or humanity. To deſtroy the confidence the tories had placed in the promiſes of government and her officers, was ſurely impolitic; to deny them that protection you promiſed them, unjuſt; and to delude them into a conduct which muſt ſubject them to puniſhment, the extreme of cruelty!

With a victorious army you retired to Wilmington, and took ſhelter under the guns of your ſhipping, leaving your poſts in South-Carolina and Georgia, which you had waſted much time and ſpilt much blood in eſtabliſhing, open to the vigilance of General Greene, who inſtantly took advantage of your Lordſhip's error, made a rapid march into theſe States, and in a few months, by the moſt conſummate addreſs and unwearied perſeverance, reduced all your poſts, except Charleſtown, Savannah, and Ninety-Six, and made their garriſons priſoners of war. Ninety-Six was on the point of ſurrendering, and although relieved by the unexpected arrival of troops from Europe, was ſoon after abandoned. I aſk your Lordſhip, what advantages you promiſed yourſelf, equal to ſuch certain and important loſſes? Surely you were not ſo ignorant, as to ſuppoſe that your marching through Virginia, would compenſate for your poſts and garriſons ſacrificed in Carolina, and Georgia. Deluded by the ſplendour of the enterpriſe you loſt ſight of every other conſideration, and reſted your juſtification on the event, which had it been as brilliant, as it is unfortunate, ſuch is the diſpoſition of your countrymen, that they would not only have acquitted you of raſhneſs and folly, but have decreed you a triumph! You have put all your truſt in fortune, and ſhe has jilted you in the moment you moſt needed her favours. Deſpairing of nothing yourſelf, you have taught your royal maſter and his miniſtry to hope for every thing. Whilſt warmed with the proſpect of the poſſeſſion of the ſouthern States, and cheriſhing the fond hopes of an entire ſubjection of America, they will receive the ſad recital of your misfortunes, and your Lordſhip will be ſacrificed to their diſappointed ambition, and to appeaſe the clamours of the people. How truly pitiable your Lordſhip's ſituation! Deſerted and abuſed by your own countrymen, for your want of ſucceſs and military talents; deſpiſed and execrated by America, for your want of humanity, you muſt bid an eternal adieu to temporal felicity; the ſuffrages of the world will deny you a good name, and a guilty conſcience rob you of inward peace and domeſtic tranquility! Your lot, my Lord, is really ſevere, but it is what you have richly merited! Your inhumane treatment to the wretched ſlaves who fled to you for freedom and protection, is more than ſufficient to entitle you to the heavieſt calamity*. Callous to the tender emotions of compaſſion, and ſteeled againſt the miſeries of your fellow-creatures, your Lordſhip can have no claim on the ſympathy of mankind, or the ſmiles of heaven.

Wiſhing you an agreeable voyage to your native country, and as pleaſing a reception from your royal maſter, as the nature of your miſſion will admit, I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

An AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Annapolis, October 30, 1781.

* *It muſt inſpire every feeling boſom with horror and reſentment, when they are told, that out of upwards of* 2000 *ſlaves, who joined Lord Cornwallis's army, upwards of* 1500 *have periſhed from diſeaſe and famine. It is a fact, which can be proved by innumerable evidences, that proviſions were only given to thoſe men who were able to work, whilſt the women, children, and men debilitated by ſickneſs, were left to linger out a miſerable exiſtence, embittered by the rage of hunger. Many were turned out in ſuch a ſituation, that they expired before they could reach our army. Lord Cornwallis's attempt to ſpread the ſmall-pox among the inhabitants in the vicinity of York, has been reduced to a certainty, and muſt render him contemptible in the eyes of every civiliſed nation, it being a practice as inconſiſtent with the law of nations and war, as repugnant to humanity. The fate of the brave and worthy Colonel Scammell is mediately imputable to Lord Cornwallis; this unfortunate officer was taken priſoner, whilſt fixing the firſt picquets of the allied army. He ſurrendered to two Britiſh officers, and, whilſt he was under their protection, many minutes after his ſurrender, a dragoon rode up to him, put the muzzle of his piſtol to his back, and gave him a wound of which he died; nor was this all their inhumanity towards him; having robbed him of his horſe they obliged him to run near half a mile, exhauſted with the loſs of blood, and ready to faint under the anguiſh of his wound. The public may rely on this as a fact; the circumſtances are preciſely as related by the Colonel himſelf. It needs no comment.*

JUST OPENED,

And to be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail,

By JOHN LEVINS,

In Market-ſtreet, the corner of Strawberry-Alley, a neat aſſortment of the following GOODS, which he will ſell low for caſh, and take in payment this or any other State money at a moderate exchange:

SUPERFINE broad cloths,
Second ditto,
Fine coating,
Cotton velvets,
Men and womens hoſe,
Men and boys coarſe yarn ditto,
Cotton and linen checks,
Ruſſia ſheetings,
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs,
Fine laval & platilla linens,
Three-fourths & yard-wide Britannias,
Five quarter-wide ſheeting,
Yard-wide, rone and houſe linen,
Linen and cotton ſtripes,
Fine dark and light chintz,
Light and dark callicoes and cottons,
Cambricks and lawns,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Romall and check ditto,
Fine, plain and ſtriped muſlins,
Black and white modes,
A neat aſſortment of ſilks, ſuch as India paduaſoys, ducapes, luteſtrings, and mantuas of different colours,
Engliſh playing cards,
Writing paper, &c. &c.

tbctf.

November 5, 1781.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 30th of October laſt, a light bay GELDING, five years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his face, his two hind feet are white, a ſhort buſhy mane and tail, a round body, and ſtrong made, paces and trots, was ſhod all round, when taken away. Alſo a dark bay, or browniſh-coloured STALLION, two years old laſt ſpring, a bald face, three white feet, one of his hind legs is thicker and ſomething ſhorter than the other, occaſioned by its being broke laſt year; has many grey hairs mixed among the brown, is a natural trotter, has never been ſhod. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to conviction, and the owner get his horſes, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſes only Three Pounds, or in proportion for either of the horſes or thieves, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ GEORGE DORLAND.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on the 14th of October laſt, a ROAN HORSE, 14 years old, 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ GILES CRAVEN.

LONDON, July 16, 1781.

An account of the Trial of Mr. DE LA MOTTE, *for High Treason.*

FRIDAY the Sheriffs of this city, attended by Mr. Miller, the city Marshal, and a few Constables in coaches, went to the Tower, to bring Mr. de la Motte from thence to the Sessions-house in the Old-Bailey; on Mr. Miller's advancing to the Tower-gates, which were then shut, in the name of the Sheriffs, to demand the prisoner, they were immediately opened, and a party of the guards came forward, at the head of whom was the Governor, who imformed the Marshal the prisoner was ready, but desired to be conducted to the Sheriffs, which accordingly was done, and after settling the usual form on that occasion, the prisoner was brought through the Tower in a hackney coach to the gate, and was introduced from that into the Sheriff's carriage, and from thence was conveyed to Newgate, without the least mob or disturbance whatsoever.

On his being brought to the bar, the indictment found against him for high treason, stating a great variety of overt-acts, in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with some French subjects, informing them of the force, station, and destination of the several squadrons of this country, was read by the Clerk of the Arraigns.

The Indictment is of very considerable length.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and put himself upon the country; after which he was informed by the Court, that he was entitled, by the laws of this country, to have two Counsels and a Solicitor assigned him, and upon his request, they assigned Mr. Dunning and Mr. Peckham, as his Counsel, and Mr. Platel as his Solicitor

Mr. Peckham then applied to the Court, that Mr. de la Motte might be lodged in Clerkenwell Bridewell, where a room had been prepared for him, and might not be sent to Newgate, where there was no place for him, but stalls used for condemned criminals, now much crouded. The Court doubted, whether under their Commission, which is, "*to deliver the goal of Newgate of the prisoners therein being*," they could alter the place of custody, and therefore declined giving any order.

Mr. de la Motte was informed that his trial would come on the next day, and that the Court would sit precisely at nine o'clock.

Mr. de la Motte bowed respectfully, and retired from the bar, attended by the Sheriffs, Mr. Peckham, &c.

About nine o'clock Saturday morning the Court was opened, when Mr. Francis Henry De La Motte was again brought to the bar, and arraigned on an indictment, consisting of two counts, the first charging him with the actual commission of High Treason, and the second, as having been guilty of overt-acts of a treasonable nature.

Mr. Attorney General opened the case, briefly stating that the prisoner was accused of a great variety of treasonable practices on the 11th of January, in the 20th year of his present Majesty, and at various other periods after that time. The prisoner had (said Mr. Attorney) against the dignity of the Crown, and in violation of his allegiance as a subject of these realms, transmitted to the Ministry of the Court of France intelligence respecting the force and destination of our navy and army, whereby he had enabled the enemy to attack us where we were vulnerable, and to avoid a contest in those quarters of the globe where we had a superiority of force.

Though he was not naturally a subject of this country, yet he owed a local allegiance; for every man who came into a foreign country, was under the protection of the laws there established, and consequently obnoxious to their punishment, in case of his violating those institutions, which to promote the public safety and happiness, the wisdom of the Legislature had provided.

Among a large collection of the most clear and satisfactory evidence ever adduced in a Court of Justice, the following facts, Mr. Attorney said, would be authenticated: In June, 1780, by the direction of the prisoner, a Mr. Nicholas Rogier, engaged Stephen Ratcliff, who lived at Folkstone, and was proprietor of a vessel, to convey dispatches from Dover to the coasts of France; that these dispatches were written by the prisoner, and contained information to sacrifice our navy to the power of the enemy; that some of these dispatches were delivered by Ratcliff to Mr. Steward, of Sandgate, who transmitted them to Lord Hillsborough's office, in consequence of which de la Motte was apprehended, as well as Henry Lutterloh, who would prove that he had been long employed and paid by the prisoner, for collecting intelligence to be sent to the Court of France.

Mr. Attorney concluded with observing, that if, from the evidence that would be produced, the Jury should be able to convict him of only one of the several facts of which he stood accused, that alone would be sufficient to operate to his conviction; adding, that in the whole history of mankind, an instance was not to be produced of a more ingenious, able, and industrious spy, than Mr. de la Motte.

The first evidence in support of the prosecution was Ratcliff, who deposed, that in June, 1780, he was applied to by Mr. Rogier, to convey packets, to the number of three or four per month, from Dover to Boulogne, for which, according to the proposition of Rogier, he was to be paid at the rate of 20l. each trip or voyage; that for the first trip he was paid 20l. and afterwards at the rate of 10l. to 13l.

This witness added, that Rogier, in the name of his principal, had promised him a present of 100l. at the end of three months, on condition of his exerting his utmost endeavours to deliver the packets with all possible expedition. In order to obtain the promised 100l. Ratcliff requested an interview with de la Motte, to whom he was introduced by Rogier, at the house of the latter in Greek-street, when he was told that the money could not be then paid him, because the *news* had not arrived sufficiently early; but on the contrary, had been anticipated by intelligence from other quarters.

At this time Ratcliff received orders to take on board his vessel, two trunks, one containing maps and other prints, and the other the model of a gun, and also a packet of papers, about the bulk of three or four newspapers; but this packet, he swore was delivered to him by Rogier, who brought it to him from above stairs, apparently without any order from de la Motte, who did not interfere with respect to the delivery of the packet; and he said, this was the only time of his being in the company of the prisoner.

In conclusion, Ratcliff said, that reflecting on the dangerous circumstances in which he had involved himself, by engaging in this business, he determined to secure himself, by avowing the part he had taken in these treasonable practices; and therefore he applied to Mr. Steward, of Sandgate, and delivered to him several parcels of papers received at different times from Rogier. Notwithstanding this witness positively swore that de la Motte complained of the news not being delivered sufficiently early, upon his cross-examination by Mr. Dunning, he denied having heard any thing relating to papers, and insisted that de la Motte excused himself from giving the 100l. because the things (the trunks) had not been delivered up in time.

Copies of the papers delivered to Mr. Steward were now produced, and Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Howarth strongly contended for their being read: but, on the part of the prisoner, this was objected to by Mr. Dunning and Mr. Peckham, who argued, that copies of papers could not be admitted as evidence, since it had not been proved that the originals had been in possession of the prisoner; and for this reason, the latter gentleman observed, the originals themselves would not be admissible. After some altercation on this point, the Court unanimously coincided in opinion with Judge Buller, which was, that if the defect in the evidence could be supplied, by proving that the originals were ever in the possession of M. De la Motte, the authenticated copies might be produced in evidence. The Counsel for the prosecution having no proof of this kind, the point they had contended for was waved.

Charles Jealous swore, that in the beginning of last January, he, in company with David Prothero, went to the house of the prisoner, in Bond-street, and after waiting there, about two o'clock in the afternoon of the following day a double knock was heard at the door; and upon the entrance of M. de la Motte, his servant spoke to him at the foot of the stairs, upon which he turned upon his heel, seemingly as if he intended to go out of the house again, at which moment this deponent and his companion seized him, and threw him on the floor, but not till he had taken from his waistcoat pocket some papers, which this deponent saw fall on the stairs, and picked up.

These papers were now read; they contained an explicit and accurate narrative of the number and weight of metal of our shipping in the several ports, mentioning the times when they would be respectively ready for sailing, with the time they were severally victualled for, and their different places of destination. These papers were dated from June to December 1780, and among them was a letter to a Mr. Roule, who has an office under the French Ministry, wherein the writer cautions him against writing to him again by so precarious a conveyance as the post, and exhorts him to be careful he is not discovered; one of the expressions in this letter is, *for God's sake be careful to preserve my life.*

In another paper an account is given of the damages our navy sustained in consequence of the late dreadful hurricane in the West-Indies, the vessels not only lost, but those damaged being particularized, and the time is mentioned which it was supposed they would respectively occupy while under repair. This last letter is directed to the superintendant of the marine at Boulogne.

A great number of other papers were now produced, which a constable swore he dug from out of the ground in the garden of Lutterloh, at Wickham. Lutterloh acknowledged, that he had deposited them in the earth, and swore them to be the hand writing of the prisoner. Among these was a paper to give notice of the departure of Commodore Johnstone, blanks for the time of sailing, and other particulars being left to be filled up by this deponent; and there were several covers directed to the commandants of different seaports in France, in which Lutterloh was to enclose its intelligence.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

Just published and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, containing upwards of 300 acres, situate in the township of Plymouth, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, joining the great road leading to Reading, and about half a mile from Plymouth Meeting-house, late belonging to Joseph Jones, deceased; there is on said place a stone dwelling-house, barn and stables, part stone and part frame, with other out-houses, a good well of water near the door, an orchard and other fruit trees, about 20 acres of good meadow, part watered, and a great quantity of the best lime stone, with a lime kiln, and about 100 acres of woodland. All those who may incline to purchase the same, are desired speedily to apply to JOSEPH PAUL, at Spring-Mills, or THOMAS LIVEZEY, miller, in Roxbury township, Executors. REES BELL, living on the premises, will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing the same.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said JOSEPH JONES, are desired immediately to pay the same to Joseph Paul, and all those who have any demands against it, to bring in their accounts in order to be paid. ¶

Just published, and to be sold by JAMES ADAMS, *at his printing-Office, in Wilmington, and at Mr.* GEORGE REINHOLDT'S, *Bookseller, in Market-street, Philadelphia,*

THE WILMINGTON ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1782.

Among the contents of this Almanack (besides the usual astronomical calculations) are,

AN Account of the late amazing eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the burning mountain, in the kingdom of Naples; variety of pieces, on the efficacy of good example; marrying daughters; riches; hypocrisy; sincerity; patience, &c. A hint to the fair; Luke's request to his wife Anne on his death-bed: content, true happiness, and the means to attain it; a nuptial card, sent to a young couple on their wedding day; scales of depreciation, as settled by acts of the General Assemblies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland States, directing the mode of adjusting and settling the payment of debts and contracts entered into and made between the first day of January, 1777, and the periods therein mentioned; George Gilpin's (the famous Pennsylvania farrier) method of curing an apoplexy, falling evil, mad staggers and phrenzy in horses, disorders which have lately carried off many; significant sayings, interspersed among the columns of aspects; a table shewing the value and weight of coins; a doleful lamentation of the King of England for the loss of America, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. About Christmas next will be published by said ADAMS, a neat and correct edition of the New Testament, printed on a large type and durable paper, and will be sold either in sheets or bound, at the most reasonable rates; of whom may be also had a variety of books, lately imported. ¶

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held before the hon. Francis Hopkinson, Esq; Judge of the said Court for this State, at his Chambers in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 16th of November instant. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of the Negroes CHARLES, WOLL and THOMAS, lately taken on board a whale boat at sea, and sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Robert Caldwell, *qui tam, &c.* To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a Decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

JAMES READ, Register.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 24th of this instant (November) on the premises,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND,

containing about 100 acres, lying in Pikeland township, Chester county, whereon is 30 acres of wood-land, well timbered, some meadow made, and more may be made, several streams of water on said tract, on one of which there is a very convenient place for a still, there being a laid-out road running by the same.

Likewise to be sold on said day, Feather Beds and Bedsteads, Milch Cows, young cattle, Waggon and Geers, and sundry Household Furniture and implements of Husbandry; being the estate of JOHN BOGGS, deceased. Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on said day, by

Nov. 5. ¶ MARTHA BOGGS, Executrix.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

At the Coffee-House, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, at 5 o'clock in the evening (if not before disposed of by private sale)

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

situated in London Britain township, Chester county, near the plantation where the Hon. John Evans, Esq; resides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing stream running thro' the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a small expence. There are two log tenements, barn and stabling on the premises. The situation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles from Christiana-bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16 miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of several grist-mills. The present tenant John Hahn will shew the premises to any person applying to him.

Also, twelve and an half acres of excellent upland, lately cleared, and under good new cedar post and rail fence, situated about three miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the land of Samuel Rhoads, Esquire.

If any person is desirous of purchasing by private sale before the day above appointed, the owner will take specie, state money, merchandize or country produce in payment, and the first mentioned premises will be sold with or without a considerable stock.

For further particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine and Second-streets. †

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the *COFFEE-HOUSE*, in the city of *Philadelphia*,

On *WEDNESDAY*,

The 21st of this instant, at SIX o'CLOCK in the evening,

A THREE Story Brick MESSUAGE and Two Story Brick KITCHEN and LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Callowhill-street, and on the west-side of Front-street, in the township of the Northen-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the said Front-street 20 feet, and in length on the said Callowhill street 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north side thereof 70 feet 4 inches; subject to a rent-charge of 5l. sterling per annum, due, and to become due on the premises. Late the estate of CHARLES LAWRENCE, Ship-wright, deceased; and to be sold in pursuance of his last Will and Testament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

Nov. 14, 1781. ¶

THIS is to give NOTICE to all whom it may concern, That THOMAS MASKELL intends to bring a bill to the Assembly of New-Jersey, to confirm an assignment of a DEED for a certain piece of Land, Marsh and Beach, bought of ANDREW FERGUSON, that was not fully confirmed at his death. If any person or persons have any objections, let them appear before the Assembly and make them. † *November* 9, 1781.

East-Bradford, Chester county, Nov. 10, 1781.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL, with two pair of stones, one whereof are French burs of the best quality, the other colognes, the bolting-cloths are good, the mills in good order, water plenty in the driest season, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine creek; the mill-house is built of stone, and about 38 feet square. Also a good dwelling-house, part frame and part stone; a good frame barn, stables and other out-houses, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence; and a good bearing orchard of the best fruit: It is pleasantly situated, in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus-Hook and Wilmington. Likewise a LOT of GROUND, pleasantly situated in the borough of Wilmington, New-Castle county. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the Borough of Wilmington, or the subscriber, living at the mills, may know the terms.

¶ BENJAMIN POWELL.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the morning of the first of November instant, Four HORSES, with waggon-gears, two of them black, one a chesnut sorrel, and the other an iron grey, with a white mane and tail, each of them supposed to be about fifteen hands high, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Nov. 6, 1781. ¶ PHILIP SOMERS.

BOSTON, *November* 7.

Upon the reception of the important intelligence of the capture of Cornwallis, a ſalute was diſcharged before his Excellency's ſeat, the bells were ſet to ringing (which continued the greater part of the day) the ſhips in the harbour, of different nations, diſplayed their colours, and diſcharged their cannon, as did alſo the fortreſſes in this town and harbour; flags of divers nations were likewiſe diſplayed from ſeveral eminences and public buildings, and in the evening were bonfires and illuminations in different parts of this town.

We doubt not, the breaſt of every true American is warmed with gratitude towards our illuſtrious General, the Commander in Chief of the allied army, and all the officers and ſoldiers under his command, at the time of this great event.

This capital ſtroke will more fully eſtabliſh the independence of theſe States in the eyes of all Europe; and will ſerve as another proof of the abſurd folly of our enemies in pretending to ſubjugate this continent to their arbitrary government, and is a new cauſe for us to rejoice in the kind aid and aſſiſtance afforded us by our great and magnanimous Ally, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis XVI. of France, whoſe memory will ever be dear to all true lovers of the rights of mankind.

Some uſeful ingenious mechanic is wanted, to make a ſett of JAW PROPS, for the purpoſe of ſupporting ſome DROOPING SPIRITS in this day of affliction.

FISH-KILL, November 8.

Six or eight armed men, ſuppoſed to be Moody's banditti from New-York, on laſt Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, beſet the houſe of Colonel Cooper, about twelve miles from King's-ferry (Rakeat.) Four or five travellers had ſtopped at the houſe that evening, three of which were dragoons of Colonel Sheldon's regiment, who had juſt arrived and ſcarcely ſeated, when the villains forced open the door, and immediately fired on the people in the houſe, damning them to ſurrender. Serjeant Barnabas Hollis, a young man of good character, was killed; and Capt. Champion was ſlightly wounded in attempting to get out at another door. Col. Cooper had the preſence of mind to put out the candle:—The houſe in darkneſs, and the men in it preparing for defence, alarmed the guilty ſons of darkneſs, who, with precipitation, ran off; and though the militia in the neighbourhood ſoon collected and purſued, they got off, as the darkneſs and the woods ſecured them; but parties were ſent out to ſearch the bye roads and woods:—It is hoped that theſe murderers will ſoon fall into our hands, and receive their reward.—It is ſuppoſed that one part of their buſineſs was to ſeize another mail, and that they expected to find the poſt-rider there—they miſſed their aim—The triumph of theſe miſcreants, we doubt not, will be ſhort:—The tory neſt will ere long be routed, and theſe peſts of ſociety expelled the bleſſings of this land of *freedom*, which they have, for a conſiderable time, been endavouring to reduce under vile *oppreſſion* and *bondage*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, Nov. 3.

"We have juſt now received an account, that Colonel Willett has had a ſecond engagement with Major Roſs, in Tryon county, about 14 miles above Fort Dayton; in which Captain Walter Butler, and 8 others, were killed and ſcalped, and 20 taken priſoners. Our loſs, only one, out of Captain Moody's company. The Oneida Indians behaved well in the action, and deſerve much credit."

TRENTON, *Nov.* 7.

A letter from an officer of rank in the Jerſey line.

Camp, at York-Town, October 21, 1781.

"Permit me to congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the allied arms, the fall of the boaſt of Britain! the flower of its army. The particulars of the ſurrender of Cornwallis you muſt have had before this reaches you; but if I could communicate the pleaſure felt on ſeeing the poor proud Britiſh ground their arms, it would give you new and inexpreſſible ſenſations.

"The allied army was drawn up in two ſtraight lines, facing each other, leaving a ſpace for the Britiſh column to paſs. The Commander in Chief with his ſuite on the right of the American line; the Count de Rochambeau oppoſite, on the left of the French. Lord Cornwallis pleading indiſpoſition, the Britiſh were led by General O'Hara, conducted by General Lincoln. Their colours caſed, and they not allowed to beat a French or American march.

"The Britiſh officers in general behaved like boys who had been whipped at ſchool; ſome bit their lips, ſome pouted, others cried. Their round broad brimmed hats were well adapted to the occaſion, hiding thoſe faces they were aſhamed to ſhew. The foreign regiments made a much more military appearance, and the conduct of their officers far more becoming men of fortitude.—I encloſe you the orders of yeſterday."

EXTRACT *from* GENERAL ORDERS.

York-Town (Virginia) Oct. 20, 1781.

"THE General congratulates the army upon the glorious event of yeſterday. The generous proofs which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has given of his attachment to the cauſe of America, muſt force conviction on the minds of the moſt deceived among the enemy, relative to the deciſive good conſequences of the alliance; and inſpire every citizen of theſe States with ſentiments of the moſt unalterable gratitude. His fleet, the moſt numerous and powerful that ever appeared in theſe ſeas, commanded by an Admiral whoſe fortune and talents enſure great events; an army of the moſt admirable compoſition, both in officers and men, are the pledges of his friendſhip to the United States, and their co-operation has ſecured us the preſent ſignal ſucceſs.

"The General upon this occaſion entreats his Excellency Count Rochambeau to accept his moſt grateful acknowledgments for his counſel and aſſiſtance at all times. He preſents his warmeſt thanks to the Generals Baron de Viominil, Chevalier Chatteleaux, Marquis de St. Simon, and Count Viominil, and to Brigadier General de Choiſſy, who had a ſeparate command, for the illuſtrious manner in which they have advanced the intereſts of the common cauſe. He requeſts that Count de Rochambeau will be pleaſed to communicate to the army under his immediate command, the high ſenſe he entertains of the diſtinguiſhed merits of the officers and ſoldiers of every corps; and that he will preſent, in his name, to the regiments of Agenois and Deux Ponts, the two pieces of braſs ordnance captured by them, as a teſtimony of their gallantry in ſtorming the enemy's redoubt on the night of the 14th inſtant, when officers and men ſo univerſally vied with each other in the exerciſe of every ſoldierly virtue.

"The General's thanks to each individual of merit would comprehend the whole army; but he thinks himſelf bound, however, by affection, duty and gratitude, to expreſs his obligations to Major Generals Lincoln, De la Fayette, and Stuben, for their diſpoſitions in the trenches; to General Du Portail and Col. Carney, for the vigor and knowledge which were conſpicuous in their conduct of the attacks; and to General Knox and Col. de Aberville, for their great care, attention, and fatigue, in bringing forward the artillery and ſtores, and for their judicious and ſpirited managemenent of them in the parallels.

"He requeſts the gentlemen before-mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and ſoldiers of their reſpective commands.

"Ingratitude, which the General hopes never to be guilty of, would be conſpicuous in him was he to omit thanking, in the warmeſt terms, his Excellency Governor Nelſon, for the aid he has derived from him, and from the militia under his command, to whoſe activity, emulation and courage much applauſe is due. The greatneſs of the acquiſition will be an ample compenſation for the hardſhips and hazards which they encountered with ſo much patriotiſm and firmneſs.

"In order to infuſe the general joy through every breaſt, the General orders that thoſe men belonging to the army who may now be in confinement, ſhall be pardoned, releaſed, and join their reſpective corps.

"Divine ſervice is to be performed to-morrow in the ſeveral brigades or diviſions. The Commander in Chief earneſtly recommends that the troops not on duty ſhould univerſally attend, with that ſerioufneſs of deportment, and gratitude of heart, which the recognition of ſuch reiterated and aſtoniſhing interpoſitions of Providence demand of us".

PHILADELPHIA. *November* 14.

A MESSAGE from the Vice-Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, to the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the higheſt pleaſure that we congratulate the General Aſſembly, at their firſt meeting, upon the great and glorious events of the preſent campaign, and the bright and happy proſpect which opens before us. While the citizens of America were diſtreſſed with painful apprehenſions for the fate of a handful of brave men in the Carolinas, ſurrounded with dangers and difficulties, General Greene, with a degree of prudence, fortitude, perſeverance and courage which does him the higheſt honour, has, with the aſſiſtance of the patriot citizens of thoſe States, not only baffled the efforts of an enemy greatly ſuperior to him in force, and who affect to pride themſelves on ſuperior diſcipline; but, after many well fought battles, has alſo obliged them to abandon the interior part of thoſe States, and by the late ſignal and important victory over them, at the Eutaw Springs, finally compelled them to retire, with precipitation, within the vicinity of Charleſtown, and thereby freed an inſulted and diſtreſſed country from the ravages of a vengeful and cruel enemy.

And after we had long looked with a ſympathetic ſorrow on the ravages committed by a numerous army in a neighbouring ſiſter State, that whole army, conſiſting of near nine thouſand men, including the ſeamen found on board the armed ſhips, have been made priſoners of war, and all their artillery, ammunition, ſtores, tranſports and military cheſt, taken with them. This important atchievment, planned with conſummate wiſdom, and executed almoſt without loſs, has not left a ſingle foe in arms for an extent of at leaſt ſix hundred miles. And while it reflects the higheſt honour upon the Commander in Chief and the Allied Army and Navy, exhibits a glorious proof of the immenſe advantage which the United States of America derive from their Alliance with France, and of the boundleſs worth of the friendſhip of their powerful, wiſe and generous Prince. Atchievments, whoſe magnitude excites a ſolemn joy, and inſpires the mind with gratitude to *HIM*, whoſe Providence governs the Univerſe.

But, while we rejoice in thoſe ſignal ſucceſſes, and contemplate the extenſive advantages which may be derived from them, it behoves us to look forward to another campaign, and make the moſt effectual preparations for a vigorous effort to drive the enemy entirely from our country and put an honourable period to the war

Among other conſiderations, it may deſerve the ſerious enquiry of your Honourable Houſe, whether there may not be ſome improvements made in the mode of aſſeſſing and collecting the public taxes, tending to make the ſame more certain and expeditious, and leſs expenſive.

It appears to us to be proper to inform you, that having ſome time ſince ſold the land, known by the name of Province-Iſland, for the redemption of the bills of credit iſſued by the State, bearing date April the 29th, 1780, we have for the ſame purpoſe lately made a conſiderable progreſs in the ſale of the city lots, and although it is far within the time limited for that purpoſe by law, we intend to continue the ſale until the whole of that emiſſion ſhall be redeemed. This will not only ſave to the State the intereſt which would otherwiſe accrue upon thoſe bills, and draw out of circulation a conſiderable ſum of paper money, but will alſo afford an unequivocal and deciſive proof of the determination of the State, to preſerve its faith with reſpect to the bills of credit iſſued by the Legiſlature for the ſupport of the war.

We are pained with the diſtreſſes of thoſe families which have ſuffered on the frontiers by the ſavages, yet we are bound to acknowledge, that thoſe ſufferings have happily been much fewer than (after every aſſiſtance had been given, which it was in our power to afford them) we feared they would have been. And we confide that the frontier ſettlements will be remembered by you in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, and be properly provided for, as far as their expoſed ſituation will admit.

That harmony and mutual confidence between the Executive and Legiſlative, which is at all times highly beneficial to the State, ſhall be cultivated by us with a due attention, and we ſhall continue to afford every aid in our power to maintain the true intereſt of the State.

The Secretary will lay before you ſeveral papers from the Superintendant of Finance, which deſerve your immediate attention, and alſo ſuch other papers as we have to communicate to you.

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice-Preſident.

In Council, Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1781.

The Honorable FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Eſq; is elected Speaker of the General Aſſembly of this State for the enſuing year; and SAMUEL STERETT, Eſq; is unanimouſly re-elected Clerk.

We are informed that a PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the Supreme Executive Council of this State are to be elected this day.

Extract of a letter from New-Jerſey, Nov. 8, 1781.

"The Britiſh fleet is returned and come too out-ſide of Sandy-Hook, and reported, that General Leſlie, with 2500 troops, which he took from on board the fleet, are gone to Charleſtown."

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. held at Philadelphia the 23d of October, 1781, before the Honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſquire, and his aſſociates, Juſtices of the Supreme Court, &c.

Auguſtine Louiſon and Jaques Jollibois were tried for the murder of John Brickill, a conſtable, in the execution of his office, and found not guilty of the murder, but guilty of manſlaughter, and were ſentenced to be burnt in the brawn of the thumbs of their left hands with the letter M, each of them to pay a fine of 500l. to the Commonwealth, be impriſoned for two months, and give ſecurity, themſelves in 500l. each, and one good ſecurity for each of them, for their good behaviour during life.

James Cannon and James Jones were found guilty of robbing Eldred Hendricks on the highway of a ſilver watch and buckles, and were ſentenced to be hanged.

Reuben Parker and James Green were tried for robbing William Miller on the highway, of his coat, jacket, ſhoe-buckles and knee-buckles. Reuben Parker was acquitted, but James Green being found guilty, was ſentenced to be hanged. A bill was preferred againſt Mary Hall, for receiving the ſaid goods, knowing them to be ſtolen, but the Grand Jury returned it ignoramus.

Reuben Parker, James Green, George Crowder and Mary Hall, were indicted for a burglary in the ſtore of Mifflin and Butler, and ſtealing ſome chintz, ſilks, handkerchiefs, &c. James Green, having been before convicted of a capital offence, was not tried upon this indictment. Reuben Parker and George Crowder were tried and acquitted; but Mary Hall being found guilty, received ſentence of death.

John Holmes was tried for the robbery of James Walker, and acquitted. Negroe Fanny was tried for the murder of her baſtard child, and acquitted.

John Burke, alias Matthew Mentges, Bryan Doran, Cornelius Elderton and Alexander M'Donald, were tried for conſpiring to aſſiſt the King of Great-Britain, and taking an oath to be true and faithful to him, and acquitted.

John Burke, alias Matthew Mentges, Bryan Doran, Alexander M'Donald, Alexander Stewart and Cornelius Elderton, were indicted and convicted for conſpiring to enter themſelves as mariners on board a ſloop, whereof Giles Hall was maſter, and to revolt againſt the maſter at ſea, and to carry the veſſel to New-York. The Court ordered each of them to ſtand an hour in the pillory, be impriſoned for two months, and fined John Burke, alias Matthew Mentges, in 100l. and each of the others in 10l. directed them to pay coſts, and remain in the Sheriff's cuſtody till the ſentence was complied with.

N. B. Matthew Mentges, alias John Burke, and Alexander Stewart were Britiſh priſoners of war.

Two informations were tried in the Supreme Court, which ſat at the ſame time with the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. the one at the ſuit of Frederick Phyle, for himſelf and the Commonwealth, againſt certain merchandizes claimed by Jeremiah Warder, junior, and Jeremiah Parker; the other at the ſame ſuit, againſt merchandizes claimed by Philip Benezet and William Morris. It appeared by the ſpecial verdicts which were found by the Jury, that the ſaid merchandize were of Britiſh manufacture, that they were ſhipped by Andrew Guitches, at the iſland of St. Thomas, and conſigned to the claimants, and arrived in the port of Philadelphia. The Court were of opinion, that the goods being of Britiſh manufacture, and not being prize goods, and imported into this ſtate, were forfeitable by the laws thereof, and condemned them accordingly.

Yeſterday morning, purſuant to the report of a Board of Officers appointed to enquire into his caſe, a certain John Moody, lately from New-York, was executed on the Commons of this City, as a SPY.—Lawrence Marr alſo received ſentence of death, but is reſpited until Friday morning, the 23d inſtant.

*** Dr. RUSH's LECTURES upon Chemiſtry and the Practice of Phyſic, will begin on Monday next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed at public Sale, at the

Northern Liberty Auction Room,

On Friday next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the following enumerated articles, viz.

FIVE pieces black ſattin,
7 pieces mode, ſorted colours,
11 pieces ell wide perſian, ſorted colours,
12 dozen white Barcelona handkerchiefs,
6 pieces book muſlin,
7 pieces common ditto,
10 pieces cambrick,
4 pieces elegant chintz,
12 pieces calicoe, ſorted colours,
10 pieces rattinet, do.
7 pieces durant, ditto,
8 pieces calimanco, ditto,
15 pieces jeans, ditto,
6 pieces white Dutch cord,
18 lb. beſt ſcarf twiſt, ſorted colours,
5 dozen cotton hoſe,
211 packets pins, beſt quality,
224 pieces London quality binding, well aſſorted,
With a variety of other articles, not here enumerated.

N. B. The ſame regulations directed to the Marſhal of this State in all public ſales, will be ſtrictly obſerved in the ſale of the abovementioned goods, viz. the caſh paid down at the ſale, or in three days after, otherwiſe the goods ſo neglected to be paid for by the purchaſers ſhall, in ſix days after, be expoſed at public ſale at their riſk, with damages. JOSEPH RUSH, Coroner.

For PRIVATE SALE,

Near Downingſtown, in the county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 105 acres, with allowance for roads, the meadow and orchard are in proportion, about the one-half is cleared and under good fence. There are thereon a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, ſpring-houſe and ſtill-houſe, together with ſtills, hogſheads, barrels and kegs, &c. The title is indiſputable; but if not ſold before the firſt day of February, it will be LETT, and may be entered on the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. † ISAAC THOMAS.

FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIG, lying in Tuckahoe-creek, in Caroline county, on the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, fifty-nine feet keel, twenty-two feet beam, and nine feet hold, a waiſt of three feet ten inches high, with ſeven ports in each ſide, and two in the ſtern; of about 135 tons. She is built on the lateſt and beſt conſtruction, and finiſhed in a workman-like manner, with the beſt of timber, and well put together. The ſpars are in the yard where ſhe was launched, and part dreſſed; a compleat long-boat. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the aforeſaid place.

Nov. 10, 1781. ¶ CHARLES DAFFYN.

BY THE UNITED STATES,
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of mercies, remarkably to assist and support the United States of America in their important struggle for liberty, against the long continued efforts of a powerful nation; it is the duty of all ranks to observe and thankfully acknowledge the interpositions of his Providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the contest, from its first rise to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many signal instances, of which we mention but a few.

In revealing the councils of our enemies, when the discoveries were seasonable and important, and the means were seemingly inadequate or fortuitous:—In preserving and even improving the union of the several States, on the breach of which our enemies placed their greatest dependence:—In increasing the number, and adding to the zeal and attachment of the friends of liberty:—In granting remarkable deliverances, and blessing us with the most signal success, when affairs seemed to have the most discouraging appearance:—In raising up for us a powerful and generous Ally, in one of the first of the European powers:—In confounding the councils of our enemies, and suffering them to pursue such measures, as have most directly contributed to frustrate their own desires and expectations:—Above all, in making their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of these States, when in their power, and their savage devastation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in opposition to them.

And as we cannot help leading the good people of these States to a retrospect on the events which have taken place since the beginning of the war, so we recommend in a particular manner to their observation, the goodness of God in the year now drawing to a conclusion. In which the Confederation of the United States has been compleated:—In which there have been so many instances of prowess and success in our armies, particularly in the southern States, where, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to struggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had over-run, leaving them only a post or two on or near the sea:—In which we have been so powerfully and effectually assisted by our Allies, while in all the conjunct operations the most perfect harmony has subsisted in the Allied Army:—In which there has been so plentiful a harvest, and so great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us easily to supply the wants of our army, but gives comfort and happiness to the whole people:—And in which, after the success of our Allies by sea, a General of the first rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the Allied forces, under the direction of our Commander in Chief.

It is therefore recommended to the several States to set apart the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be religiously observed as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on that day, with grateful hearts, to celebrate the praises of our gracious Benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all grace, that it may please him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen, and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and integrity to our Counsellors, judgement and fortitude to our Officers and Soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious Ally, and favour our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honourable and lasting peace; to bless all seminaries of learning; and cause *the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas.*

DONE in CONGRESS this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS M'KEAN, *President.*

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Office of Finance,
OCTOBER 22, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the first day of December next inclusive, for supplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the post of West Point, and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the first day of January to the last day of December, 1782, both inclusive.

The rations to be as follows, each ration to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Also one quart of salt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of soap, and three pounds of candles, to every seven hundred rations.

The contractors to issue the said rations. The payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times stipulated in the contract. The proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Abington township, the first of this inst. November at night, a light grey MARE, 5 years old past, and about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, her hind feet white, and has wall eyes. Whoever takes up and brings said mare to the owner, shall be entitled to Six Dollars, or for mare and thief, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC WATERMAN. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EZEKIEL POTTS, formerly of the township of Bristol, Philadelphia county, but late of the township of Tredyffrin, in the county of Chester, deceased, either by Bond, Note or Book-Debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts duly proved, in order for settlement. WILLIAM POTTS,

Sept. 15, 1781. † Administrator.

Fifty Hard Dollars Reward.

THE Mulattoe Slave, named WILL, that run away the 19th of August, 1781, from Benjamin Bunker, in New-Castle county, State of Delaware, was taken up by Captain James Morgan, living in South-Amboy, Middlesex county, East-Jersey, has got away from him; he is a smart well made fellow, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, marked with the small pox, and ties his wool behind; he lost his clothes in swimming across a creek, all but an old felt hat; he likes to play on the violin, and loves strong drink. He was raised by Capt. John Edwards, in the above county. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

Nov. 6. † 7 w. BENJAMIN BUNKER.

Oxford township, Chester county, Nov. 3, 1781.

WHEREAS the subscriber, in the year 1779, bought a plantation of a certain Allen Simson, of the aforesaid place, and on paying of Five Hundred Pounds on April the first, 1779, he bargained and engaged to make the title good to me against all persons whatsoever, which he has not done; and as I gave my bonds, payable at Two Hundred a year, Continental currency, until the remaining Thirteen Hundred were paid, I therefore desire all persons not to take an assignment of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he has made me a good title, agreeable to law and bargain.

JOHN CLENDENEN.

TO BE LETT,

A THREE Story Brick HOUSE, with a BAKEHOUSE adjoining, situate on the east side of Water street, four doors below Chesnut-street, together with the WHARF. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. PHILIP KINSEY, on the west side of Third-street, four doors above Market-street, Philadelphia.

STOLEN, on the 9th of this instant (October) out of the field of the subscriber, in Newtown, Chester county, A brownish bay MARE, four years old, with some white hairs in her forehead, shod before, near 15 hands high, likewise an old Saddle without housing, and a Bridle with blind halter-bitts to it. Whoever takes up said mare, so that the owner gets her again, shall have THREE POUNDS REWARD, and reasonable charges, and for the thief THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by ¶ HEZEKIAH THOMAS.

STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber, living in Almond-street, Southwark, on Friday night, the 12th instant (October) A large able bodied HORSE, in good order, a brown or near a black, shod before, about 15 hands high, a thick bushy mane, switch tail, a small star in his forehead, branded on the near shoulder E, trots mostly, but can pace, has been galled by the breast-plate of a chair lately. Whoever secures said horse so that the owner gets him again, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶ BOAZ MATHEWS.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, on the night of the second inst. October, a bright bay MARE, six years old, about thirteen hands three inches high, a natural trotter, a star and snip, one white hind foot, a switch tail, and her main much wore with the collar. The above reward will be given for the Mare and Thief, if stolen, or Four Dollars for the Mare, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JESSE EDWARDS.

RAN AWAY, the night of the 14th instant, Two Negroe MEN, the one named PEET, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, with a scar on his under lip, occationed by a blister: Had on and took with him, one old fur hat, one fine ditto, one flax and one tow shirt, linen coat with lapels, a linen waistcoat, sheepskin breeches, had been coloured red, but had faded dirt colour, tow trowsers, one pair blue woollen stockings and one pair linen ditto, old shoes, patched on each toe, old plated buckles, also an old light coloured coat, of homespun cloth, with metal buttons, and a slant pocket flap. He has his fiddle along, and is very fond of fiddling; he is not fond of strong liquor.

The other named CUFF, about 19 years of age, a small slim fellow, talks through his nose, about the same heighth of the other negroe; had on and took with him, an old fine hat, with a patch on the top of the crown, a tow shirt, a plain made linen coat, a nankeen waistcoat, one pair striped trowsers and one pair tow ditto, a pair of wax leather pumps with old plated buckles; fond of all kind of gaming. Whoever secures said negroes, shall have TEN POUNDS REWARD, or FIVE POUNDS for either, if secured in any goal in the State, or brought to their owner, living in Hilltown township, Bucks county.

Oct. 15. ¶ HENRY LEWIS.

OLD RUM of an excellent quality,
WEST-INDIA ditto, by the hogshead or gallon,
MADEIRA WINE by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or gallon,
FRENCH BRANDY,
PEPPER, CHOCOLATE,
Loaf and Muscovado SUGARS,
White and Brown SUGARS in boxes,
WOOL CARDS, BOHEA TEA, &c. &c. &c.
FOR SALE, BY
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, jun.
At his WAREHOUSE in Third-street, the corner of Elm-street.

A few hogsheads of TOBACCO, in good condition for shipping, also for sale. † 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A Well Set Spry NEGROE LAD, about 17 years old, has had the small-pox, has formerly served as waiter and cook, and latterly at farming business; the only reason that induces his master to dispose of him is his lurking from his master's business. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living in Pitts-Grove township, Salem county,

Oct. 16. † CORNELIUS NEIUKIRK.

JOHN SHIELDS,
At the corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,
Has now on hand for SALE,
On the lowest Terms, for Cash only,
The following GOODS, viz.

FINE, super and superfine broad-cloths, of various colours.
Black, blue, white, red, cloth coloured and scarlet shalloons and rattinetts.
Black, blue and pink durants and callimancoes.
Basket, mohair and metal buttons.
Best double gilt and plated ditto, with and without shanks.
Black and coloured horn buttons.
Black, blue and spotted velvets and velveretts.
Black, olive, purple and light blue corderoys.
Collar velvets of different colours.
A large assortment of broad and narrow binding.
Plain and corded jeans and dimities.
Printed linens, callicoes and cottons.
Cotton, linen and silk handkerchiefs.
Sewing silks and scarfe twist of all colours.
Cambricks, lawns & muslins.
Coloured, white and cotton threads.
Men and women's cotton and worsted hose.
Brown Buckrams.
Cotton and linen checks.
Swanskins and flannels.
Plain and emboss'd serges.
Lavall, Irish & Russia linens.
Table-cloths and towelling.
Printing and letter paper.
A variety of paper hangings, &c. &c.

N. B. To be LETT, upon advantageous terms, a PLACE, within a few miles of town; also, a Good STORE, in Chesnut-street, a few doors below Second-street. † b c 4 w.

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Arch-street, next door below the corner of Second-street, has for SALE,

MADEIRA, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and country made wines, West-India and Philadelphia rum, geneva, French brandy, loaf and Muscovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, English wool and cotton cards, iron ots, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO JOSEPH FEW's best SNUFF, in bottles and bladders, of which he will keep a large and constant supply. † 9s. t. b. c.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, in Williston township, Chester county, in a fine part of the country for wheat and pasture, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 12 from Chester; bounded by lands of Isaac Massey, Enoch Yarnall, and others; pleasantly situated in an excellent neighbourhood, convenient to several houses for worship, and near several mills and a school-house, containing 185 acres, on which are erected a stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, and cellar under; a kitchen and cellar, and granary adjoining, all built with stone; a stone spring and wash-house, over a never failing spring of water; a large stone barn, with stables and a cow-house under, and a waggon-house adjoining. About 15 acres of meadow, a considerable part being watered by a constant stream, and more may be made at a small expence; a young thriving orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple-trees; also a number of excellent peach, pear and cherry-trees; about 50 acres of woodland, the greatest part of which is extraordinary well timbered. The upland is divided into seven fields, six of which have water in the driest seasons; now in the tenure of George Pierce. For terms of sale, apply to JOSHUA HOWELL,

October, 1781. in Philadelphia

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, by the Subscriber, on the 19th day of November next, on the premises,

THE PLANTATION late belonging to Christian Ruth, in New-Britain, in the county of Bucks, deceased, about 26 miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres of good land, about 60 acres whereof are cleared, about 15 acres of good meadow already made, the chief part of which may be well watered, the remainder is well timbered; there are on the said premises, a good dwelling house, part whereof is stone, a good large barn, a well of excellent water (not known to fail in the driest season) near the door, a good bearing apple orchard, and other fruit trees; there is a small stream of constant running water near the dwelling house. The title is indisputable, and the conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by ¶ ANDREW RUTH, Executor.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's lot, in Hickory-Lane, on the night of the nineteenth ultimo, A large black MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, has a small star in her forehead, carries her tail crooked, has some white hair at the root of her tail and between her hind legs, is blind of both eyes, has a small white streak on the inward side of her nigh hind foot, new shoes all round, trots and paces, and is in good order. Whoever takes up said mare and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the mare FORTY SHILLINGS, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in Third-street, above Race-street. JOSEPH PEMBERTON.

WAS left with the subscriber, in Richland, Bucks county, by a certain LEVI ALLEN, on the 10th of June, 1780, a brown STALLION, about 14½ hands high, has no marks. This is to request said LEVI ALLEN, or any other person claiming any property in said horse, to come and pay the expence of his keeping and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in five Weeks from this date. *Oct.* 13, 1781. ISAAC WALTON. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Darby township, Chester county, on the 25th of September last, an old Grey HORSE, with a short switch tail, about 14 hands high, has neither brand or ear-mark; supposed to be about 15 or 16 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS MARSHALL, senior. †

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